

Separately printed copies of the papers published by the *Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* and some new dates for Salvadori taxa

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ABSTRACT: According to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the identification of the separately printed copies, that the editors of scientific journals have provided to the authors, can affect the publication dates of new taxa proposed therein. For this reason, a search was conducted for the separates distributed by the Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali to the authors of the journal *Atti* in the period 1859-1900. Within the 850 papers published in *Atti* (the proceedings of the Society), separate copies of 510 works were identified, representing 60% of the total. A more detailed analysis is here applied to the papers published by Tommaso Salvadori in this journal, all from the period 1864-1869. The dates used historically for the taxa he introduced in these works is not all accurate and new evidence allows the antedating or postdating of some of them.

KEYWORDS: separately printed papers, preprints, offprints, separates, ICZN Code, description dates, formes, Tommaso Salvadori, species, genera, Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali.

INTRODUCTION

The dating of articles published in scientific journals can be problematic but accurate dates of publication are important for reasons of date precedence. Dickinson *et al.* (2011), provided a first primer, intended to be complemented over time – and where appropriate corrected – with an Introduction and two preliminary chapters. The first preliminary chapter reported on the relevance of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (hereinafter “the Code”) (I.C.Z.N., 1999); the second provided background on printing and publishing, and on the various kinds of dates and resources for research. The subsequent main content is in two parts: first, a section on books (186 of them) and, second, a section on journals (121 of them). Of particular importance are pp. 17-21 relating to Article 21 in the Code and pp. 21-22 which deal with Articles 23 and 24 which deal with priority and precedence.

Since the introduction of electronic publication, and in particular since the revision of the Code to take account of this (I.C.Z.N., 2012), the establishment of correct dates of publication has become more difficult.

Drawing on this background Galbreath & Aimassi (2020) focused on the *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* [Proceedings of the Italian Society of Natural Sciences] (hereinafter, *Atti* SISN or just *Atti*), a journal not addressed by Dickinson *et al.* (2011). They identified the dates of the issues (“*fascicoli*”) of volumes 1-35 of *Atti* (years 1859-1895) and, in their conclusions, suggested separately printed copies – sometimes historically referred to as preprints, offprints or separates – which, as far as the journal *Atti* is concerned, were called “*estratti*” (plural) – provided to the authors by the SISN could be found to have their own dates which might validly advance the date of publication and that such changes could be

particularly important in respect of papers in which new species were introduced. The term “*estratto*” (singular) is neutral in the sense that the term is applicable to separately printed copies at whatever time point they were issued.

Galbreath (2022) has provided an historical review of the history of dating separately printed copies and offered suggestions for consideration by the authors of the next International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

This article deals with eight papers which involved authorship by Tommaso Salvadori and considers whether taxon names introduced as new in them require date changes based on the evidence in their *estratti*.

METHODOLOGY

This review was carried out following five steps:

1. Analysis of the SISN rules relating to the printing and distribution of the *estratti*;
2. Search for the *estratti* still existing in public libraries, university libraries or available from antique book sellers;
3. Analysis of their characteristics, in relation to both the physical features and the textual content;
4. Development of a case study for discussion in depth;
5. Discussion on the possible implications for the dating of the new taxa introduced with the papers published in the *Atti*.

The rules of the SISN

The establishment of the SISN is quite well known, thanks to the numerous contributions that appeared in the first years of the *Atti* and also to the more recent papers by Parisi *et al.* (2000), Zocchi (2011) and Galbreath & Aimassi (2020), however no author has so far discussed in depth the publication of the *estratti* – routinely printed for each paper that appeared in the *Atti*.

The first and only volume of the *Atti della Società Geologica residente in Milano*, which summarized the activity of the Society in the period 1855-1859, was published in 1859. The volume opens (Omboni, 1859) with the “Cenno storico”, which reviewed all the steps that led to the effective establishment of the Society and specified that it would be focused on both Geology and the other Natural Sciences. But the Society adopted the new name “*Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*”, during the meeting of 22 January 1860, with the aim of promoting and advancing all natural sciences in Italy (Manzi, 1860: 36).

The first step in defining a coherent picture of SISN publications was to search for the rules established by the Articles of Association of the Society. Analysis of the journal *Atti* made it possible to identify the following documents:

- 1) “Sunto dei Regolamenti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali” [Summary of the Rules of the Society] (Volume V, pp. 3-4; Volume VI, pp. 3-5);
- 2) “Regolamento per le Riunioni straordinarie della Società” [Rules for the extraordinary meeting of the Society] (Volume VI, pp. 157-160; Volume VIII, pp. 551-554);
- 3) “Regolamento della Società” [Rules of the Society] (Volume X, pp. 3-15);

4) “AVVISO” [Notice] (Volumi XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, appears on the wrappers of each issue).

The most important information contained in these documents can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The Society meets in ordinary and extraordinary sessions, whose dates are established each year.
- 2) Ordinary sessions are held every month, with the exception of September and October.
- 3) An extraordinary meeting is scheduled every year.
- 4) The Society regularly publishes the *Atti*, but the longest papers can be printed in the journal *Memorie*.
- 5) The *Atti* are printed in *fascicoli* (parts), and issued throughout the year, but with no defined frequency.
- 6) The members of the Society receive the *Atti* in parts, when they are published.
- 7) The proofs of the *Atti* are usually corrected by the Secretaries of the Society, and only for the technically more complex papers are the authors granted a proofreading, and that is with rigidly determined timelines.
- 8) The authors receive 25 free copies of their papers, printed separately and called *estratti*; the authors could receive any number of additional copies at their expense.
- 9) These *estratti* are entirely in conformity with the text of the *Atti* and bear the words “Dagli *Atti della Società ...*”.
- 10) The “Avviso” printed on the wrappers of all *fascicoli* making up volumes XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII states that “Non saranno rilasciate dalla Tipografia copie degli *estratti* agli Autori, se non dopo ultimata la tiratura per gli *Atti*” [Copies of the *estratti* will not be delivered to Authors by the printers, until the printing of the *Atti* has been completed].

Although it must always be borne in mind that many of these rules, at least occasionally, have been disregarded, the flow of events that led to the publication of the *Atti* SISN can be summarized as follows.

As soon as possible the individual papers were composed and printed as *estratti* (author's copies, almost always with an applicable year date); the pages of type were preserved; minor corrections could occur between this step and the next.

When an agreed number of papers had been prepared, the pages of type were sorted and sequenced to print the *fascicoli* (second and ultimate printing process).

The authors and all members of the Society received the *Atti* in the form of *fascicoli*. The SISN, at least at some point put the complete volumes up for sale (Galbreath & Aimassi, 2020: 137). The binding of the annual volumes was almost always arranged by the SISN members or buyers, so that after the printing of the *fascicoli* the printers were not further involved.

THE “ATTI” OF THE SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI SCIENZE NATURALI

It should be remembered that the *Atti* was made up of sheets printed with eight pages of text on each side and each sheet was folded three times to obtain a gathering of 8 leaves (16 pages). This type of format, a typical in-octavo, was easily verified in a volume of which I have an uncut personal copy. In all the volumes of the *Atti* the first page of each gathering (i.e., pages [1], 17, 33, 49 etc.) was signalled by a signature number in the margin at the foot of the

page. The title pages for the volume normally lack a signature number. At the end of each issue, which obviously cannot always consist of an integer multiple of 16 pages of text, there may be gatherings with a different number of pages, often marked with an asterisk, or blank pages, or it may be noted that some pages have been removed. These observations are consistent with the Italian typographic practices of the time, described in detail by Pozzoli (1882).

Since each volume of the *Atti* is composed of the papers read during the sessions of the Society, which took place from January to December, at least one of the annual *fascicoli* was usually not printed until the following calendar year. In some cases, the last two *fascicoli* were printed late (Volumes VIII, XI, XII).

Some other exceptions to this print schedule are apparent.

The proceedings of the SISN meetings of 1864 are included in volume VI, published in 5 *fascicoli* between April 1864 and March 1865 (Galbreath & Aimassi, 2020). Despite this, Volume VII was also completed in 1864. As specified on the verso of the title page, vol. VII includes three parts which, unlike all the other *fascicoli* of the *Atti*, have page numbers and signature numbers which are inconsistent with the rest of the volume.

These parts of volume VII are: (1) the first part (J. Stabile, *Mollusques terrestres vivants du Piémont*), a separately printed copy held by the library of the Smithsonian Institution bears the inscription “Dal Vol. VI della Società di Scienze Naturali (Seduta del 31 gennaio 1864)” on the verso of the front page; (2) the second part (P. Strobel & L. Pigorini, *Le terremare e le palafitte del parmense*) was originally prepared for vol. VI of *Atti*, which can be seen from the direction line on page 49 (first page of gathering 4) and from a plate at the end of the paper, both of which refer to Vol. VI. It is therefore evident that the unusual decision to publish a second volume in 1864 was taken towards the middle of the year, when the papers to be published were more numerous or more extensive than expected; (3) the third part includes the papers of the “*Riunione straordinaria a Biella nei giorni 3, 4, 5 e 6 settembre 1864*”, the extraordinary meeting of the SISN which every year was organized in a different city.

Another anomalous occurrence concerns the third and last *fascicolo* of Volume X, which is dated December 1867. This date seems incorrect, since the last annual meeting was held on 29 December 1867 and it is extremely unlikely that printing would have been completed by the end of the year.

The dating of the individual *fascicolo* does not exhaust the problems related to the dating of the papers, since, as noted earlier, the SISN distributed to the authors some copies of their separately printed papers. The examination of a large number of these *estratti* (510, i.e., 60% of the 850 papers published in the *Atti* in the period 1859-1900) has shown that a number of them have dates that are earlier than the corresponding dated *fascicoli* of the journal.

For a short time, in the context of volumes XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII, SISN tried to avoid early distribution of papers published in *Atti*. This is evidenced by the Notice (“Avviso”), first printed on the wrapper of issue 1, vol. XXXI (1888), reading “Non saranno rilasciate dalla Tipografia copie degli *estratti* agli Autori, se non dopo ultimata la tiratura degli *Atti*” [Copies of the *estratti* will not be delivered to authors by the printers, until the printing of the *Atti* has been completed] (see figure 1).

This Notice appeared on all the subsequent parts wrappers from volumes XXXI to XXXIII and should only be of concern in that context. During this period, the journal displayed two sets of page numbers: one corresponding to the journal, the other (in square brackets) should be from the *estratto* but the numbers given do not agree.

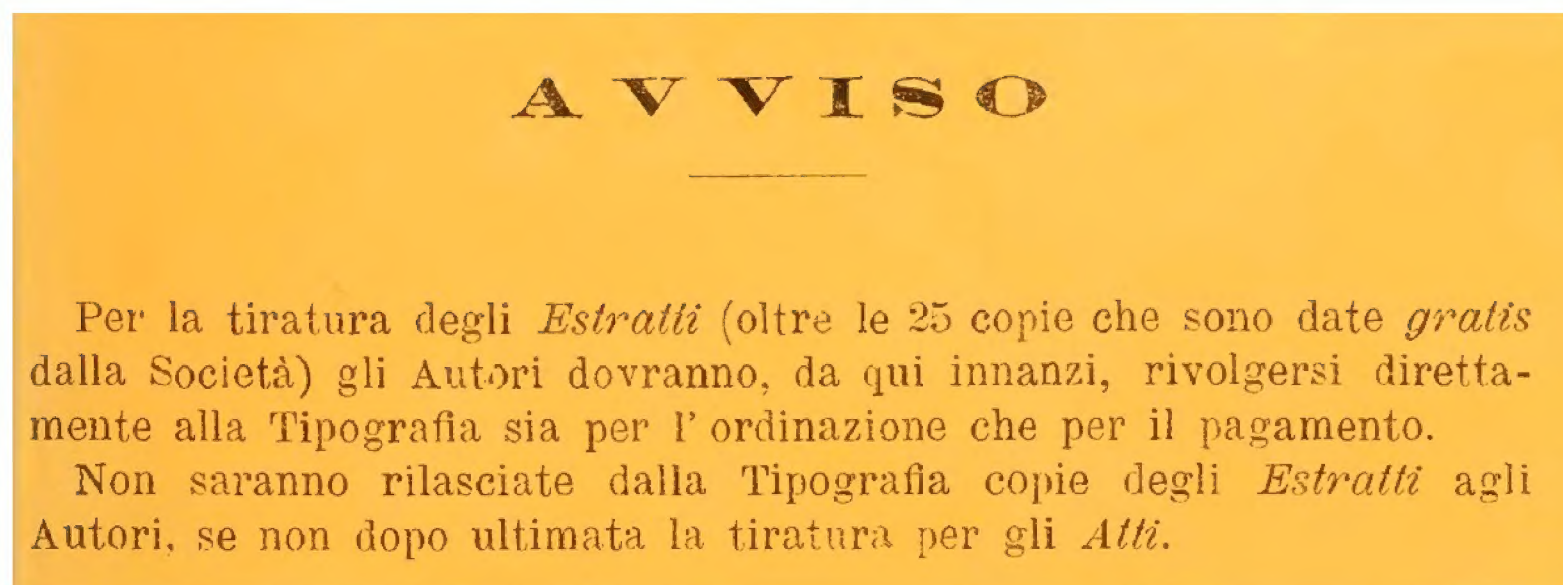


Figure 1. The last lines of the AVVISO (Notice) read: copies of the *estratti* will not be delivered to authors by the printers, until the printing of the *Atti* has been completed. *Atti* SISN, Vol. XXXI, *fascicolo* 1 (April 1888). Original example in the California Academy of Sciences library, digitized by Biodiversity Heritage Library.

It is not known whether the *estratti* were really delivered to authors after the publication of the *Atti* paper itself; however, three cases have been identified in which the *estratto* date precedes that of the issue, or *fascicolo*, of the *Atti*. These are the works of: (a) Mercalli (Vol. XXXI, *fascicolo* 3-4, issued April 1889, with the *estratto* dated 1888), (b) P. Pavesi and (c) F.S. Monticelli (both in Vol. XXXII, *fascicolo* 4, issued March 1890, but both *estratti* dated 1889). In the *estratto* of G. Mercalli: “L’isola Vulcano e lo Stromboli dal 1886 al 1888” also the pagination is different from the one in square brackets of the journal (see figure 2).

Starting from vol. XXXIV, this Notice was no longer published and the double numbering of pages was abandoned. Since the dates of the parts (*fascicoli*) of the *Atti* include the month and year, while those of the *estratti* only report the year, there may be cases where evidence of dispatch or receipt would be needed to prove priority.

THE PAPERS OF TOMMASO SALVADORI IN THE ATTI

The first bird taxa described by Tommaso Salvadori (see figure 3) were almost all published in the *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* and the type specimens are still preserved in the historical collection of the Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Torino (Aimassi *et al.*, 2020).

Information relating to the type-specimens of the new species involved in this work can be found in Aimassi *et al.* (2020).

The formal publication dates of all the *fascicoli* of the *Atti* that contain Salvadori's papers are well known (Galbreath & Aimassi, 2020) and for each of them at least one copy of an *estratto* has also been identified; and the *estratti* always have their own date.

Salvadori's papers in the *Atti* provide an excellent case study. Seven out of the eight involve the description of new taxa; the exception, paper 7, is discussed for its bibliographic interest.

As regards the seven papers in which new taxa were described comments may be appropriate on different methods of composition, pagination, layout and imposition (the positioning of the page in the sheet, see McKerrow, 1926). Naturally issues of date precedence that arise are also discussed.

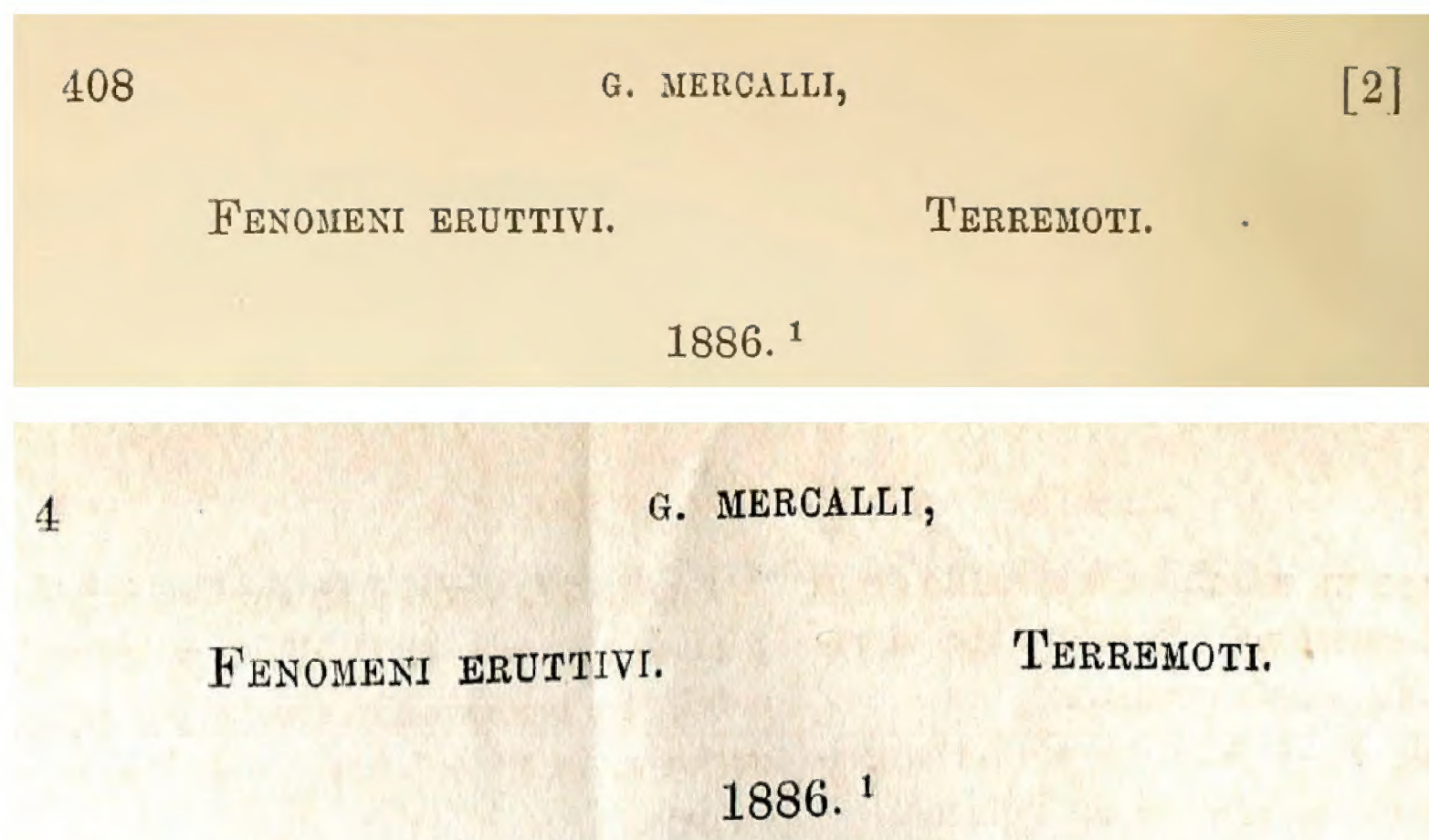


Figure 2. Upper: *Atti SISN*, Vol. XXXI, *fascicolo* 3-4 (April 1889). The pages of the papers in *Atti* have a double numbering: the one in square brackets should coincide with the *estratto* printed independently. Here is the second page of the paper by G. Mercalli “*L’isola Vulcano e lo Stromboli*” with the two-page numbers 408 and [2]. *Original example in the California Academy of Sciences library; digitized by Biodiversity Heritage Library.*

Lower: *estratto* from the same paper by Mercalli, where we see the same page as above, but we note that the numbering does not coincide with that hypothesized in the journal. *Original example belonging to the author.*

SALVADORI PAPER 1

CATALOGO DEGLI UCCELLI DI SARDEGNA

This important paper by Salvadori was presented at the meeting of 28 February 1864, when it was decided to publish it in the *Atti*, Volume VI. The work was originally published into four parts, including in *fascicolo* 1 (pp. 40-48, issued in April), 2 (pp. 49-66, in May), 3 (pp. 193-228, in August), 4 (pp. 424-497, in October). The same paper was also issued as a single volume (pp. 1-139) which is dated “Milano, Tipografia Bernardoni, 1864” (imprint on the title page and on the wrapper); it was completed no earlier than October, because a corrective note dated “Ottobre 1864” appears on the last page.

The comparison of this single volume with the journal (using copies belonging to me) is quite interesting. In the two editions, both the pagination and the signatures are completely different, so the imposition of the pages in the typographical formes is also completely different. Since the lines of text and pages, at least at the beginning, are composed in the same way, it is highly probable that, after the printing of the relevant *fascioli*, the pages composed for the issue of the journal were kept locked in their formes, and, at the time the single volume was printed, they have simply been transferred to new typographic formes. At a certain point in the paper, however, there is no longer a precise correspondence between the pages, because even the lines of text have been separated and joined in different ways to obtain the new formes, probably using a galley.

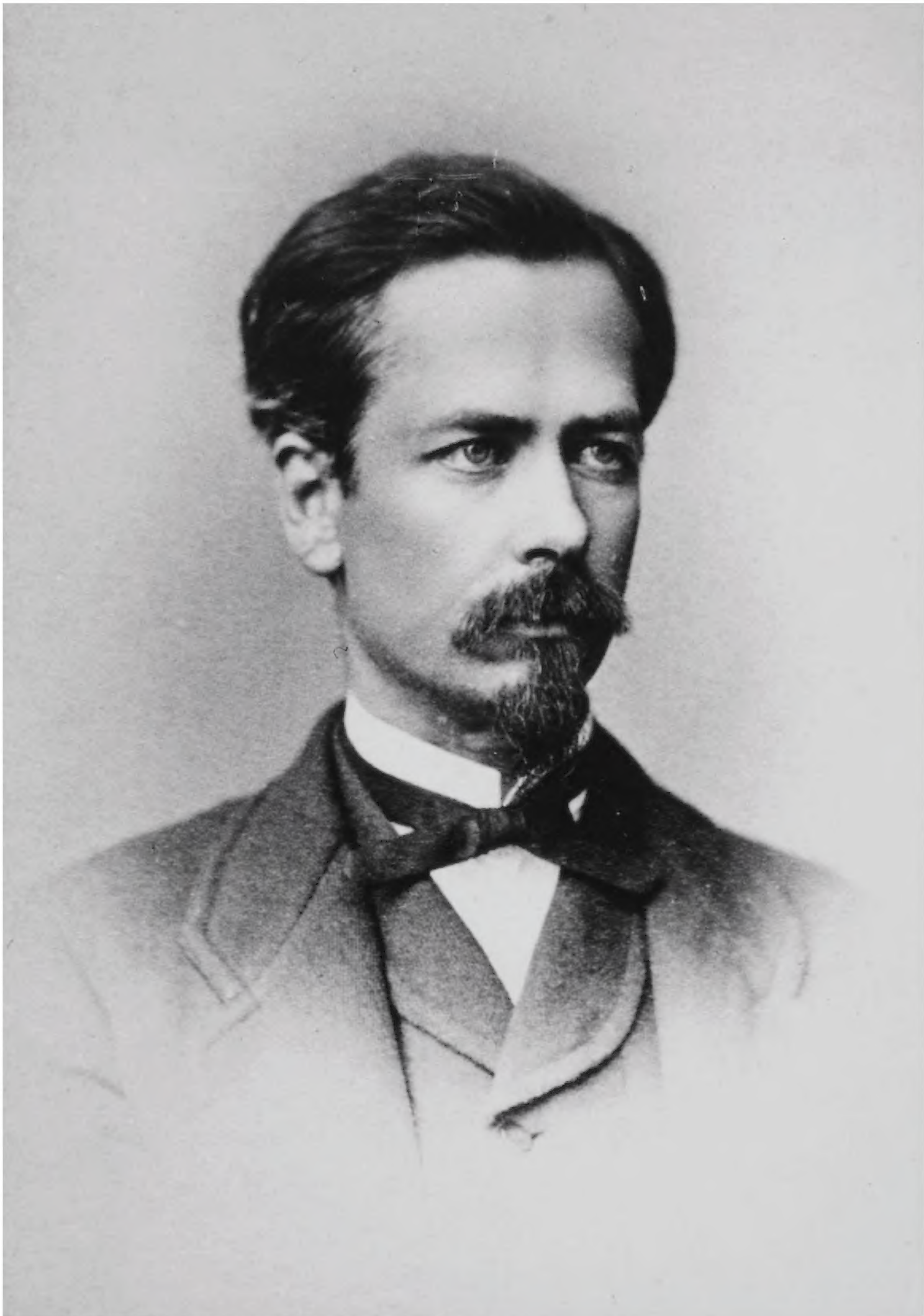


Figure 3. Tommaso Salvadori as a young man (<https://mdf.jef.it/it/strutture/FERMO048>).

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1864. Catalogo degli uccelli di Sardegna. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume VI, fascicolo 1: 40-48; fascicolo 2: 49-66; fascicolo 3: 193-228; fascicolo 4: 424-497. [Atti]

Salvadori, T., 1864. Catalogo degli uccelli di Sardegna. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume VI. [1]-139. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [estratto]

New taxa:

gen. *Lambruschinia* = junior synonym of *Chroicocephalus* Eyton, 1836

gen. *Otocourys* = incorrect subsequent spelling of *Otocoris* Bonaparte, 1838

Comments:

The two new genera were pointed out to me by Steven Gregory (*pers. comm.*, 24 June 2022). *Lambruschinia* was briefly introduced for the first time in the journal *Atti*, on page 47, fascicolo 1, issued in April 1864; only later (page 487, fascicolo 4, issued in October), at the end of the text relating to *Larus gelastes* (the type species), Salvadori provided the reasons that led him to propose the new genus. In the *estratto*, the two citations are found on pages 10 and 128.

Saunders (1896: 170) mentions *Lambruschinia* as junior synonym of *Chroicocephalus* Eyton, 1836, however he cites it from the page of the *estratto*, which does not correspond to the first description. The generic name *Lambruschinia* was not noticed by Waterhouse (1899) nor by Arrigoni degli Oddi (1924), but is mentioned in two Richmond Index cards, consulted on-line in Zoonomen (<http://www.zoonomen.net/>).

The genus *Otocourys* was most likely introduced due to a *lapsus* (page 63, fascicolo 2, issued in May 1864), so it is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Otocoris* Bonaparte, 1838. For this reason it is an unavailable name (I.C.Z.N., 1999, Art. 33.3).

This paper by Salvadori has also been translated into German and published, in five parts, in the *Journal für Ornithologie* 13 (1865): pp. 45-67, 128-144, 271-288, 314-326, 415-432.

SALVADORI PAPER 2**INTORNO AD ALCUNE SPECIE NUOVE O POCO CONOSCIUTE D'UCCELLI DEL MUSEO DI TORINO**

The paper is included in the third part of volume VII of the *Atti*, published entirely in 1864, as indicated on the wrapper which is still present in the digitized copies of the AMNH (American Museum of Natural History) library, Harvard University library and the New York Public library. This part includes the reports and papers of the “*Riunione straordinaria a Biella nei giorni 3, 4, 5 e 6 settembre 1864*”, the SISN meeting which was organized every year in a different city. Salvadori's paper was read on September 4 and it appears on pages 149-162 of the *Atti*.

In the MRSN (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali) of Turin two examples of the *estratto* of this work have been identified, with pages numbered [1] -14 and without any signature mark. In the first unnumbered page the header reads, “Dal Vol. VII degli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali”. On the recto of another unnumbered page (which would correspond to page 15) a colophon shows “Milano, 1864. Tip. Bernardoni”.

The layout of the main text is the same in the journal and the *estratto*, but, due to the lack of signatures (in the direction line of page 161 of the *Atti* there is the signature mark 11), it seems probable that the *estratto* was published before the journal. In any case, with no

indication of the month of publication, both the journal and the *estratto* must be dated 31 December 1864 (I.C.Z.N., 1999, Art. 21.3.2).

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1864. Intorno ad alcune specie nuove o poco conosciute d'uccelli nel Museo di Torino. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume VII, fascicolo 3: 149-162. [*Atti*]

Salvadori, T., 1864. Intorno ad alcune specie nuove o poco conosciute d'uccelli nel Museo di Torino. Dal Vol. VII degli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. [1]-14. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

New taxa:

Myiobius rufescens = *Myiophobus fasciatus rufescens* (Salvadori, 1864)

Rhynchocyclus cerviniventris = *Contopus pallidus* (Gosse, 1847)

Anaeretes cristatellus = *Serpophaga subcristata subcristata* (Vieillot, 1817)

Thamnistes affinis = *Thamnomanes caesius glaucus* Cabanis, 1847

Myrmotherula minor Salvadori, 1864

Myrmeciza marginata = *Myrmoderus ruficauda ruficauda* (zu Wied, 1831)

Hypocnemis? striativentris = *Eleoscytalopus indigoticus* (zu Wied, 1831)

Comments:

Shortly after the publication of Salvadori's paper, Sclater & Salvin (1868: 174-175) reported that many described species were not actually new, and they listed the senior synonyms. Salvadori (1915: 18-19) accepted almost all of these observations, but, quoting Hellmayr (1906: 666), he confirmed *Myrmotherula minor* to be a “bona species”.

Based on the bibliographic research, no description date should be changed.

SALVADORI PAPER 3

INTORNO A DUE NUOVI GENERI DI UCCELLI

The paper is part of volume VIII of the *Atti*, which on the title page bears the date 1865, however, it was actually published in February 1866 (*fascicolo* 4, p. 371-374), as specified by Galbreath & Aimassi (2020).

This paper, like the following one, is included in the proceedings of the *Seconda riunione straordinaria della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, held in La Spezia on 18-21 September 1865. There are two new genera described by Salvadori: *Defilippia* and *Heteronetta*. We will see below that there are some problems, because the new genera were also mentioned on a previous page (p. 270), in the minutes of the meeting (Zoology section), signed by the secretary E. Giglioli, but with the names *Hemiparra* and *Etteronetta* (sic).

Two examples of the *estratto* of this paper have been found in the Turin Museum (and kindly made available by M. Spini) and both have an independent pagination [1]-4. The *estratto* also includes another paper by Salvadori, on pages [5]-19, which will be discussed below, as “Salvadori paper 4”. Lastly, p. [20] (not numbered), reports: “estratto dagli *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*. Vol. VIII. Milano, 1866. Tip. Bernardoni”. This type of colophon is very common in *estratti* (see figure 4).

When comparing the text of the *estratto* with that printed in the journal, some small but significant differences can be found. On the first page of the first paper (p. 1 in the *estratto* and p. 371 in the *Atti*), the words “*furor genericus!*” (this implies an “itch” to introduce new genera)

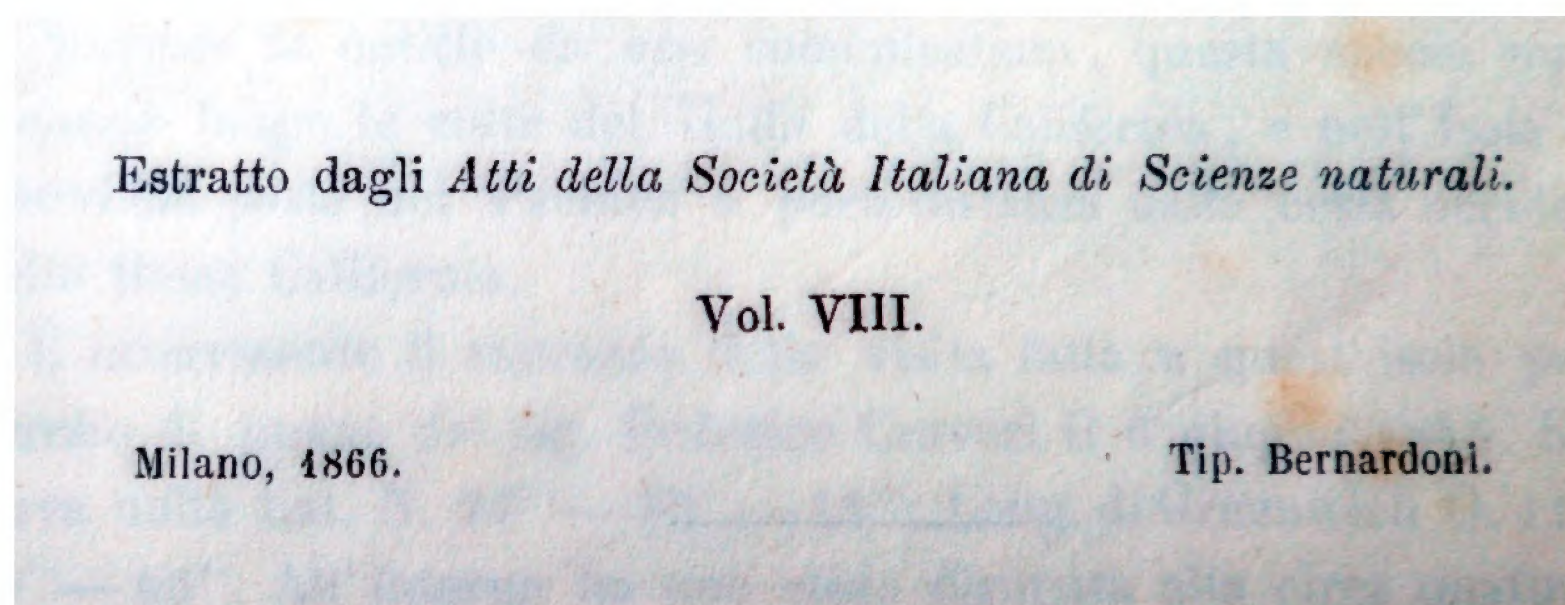


Figure 4. This colophon is on p. [20] of the *estratto* that includes the papers “*Intorno a due nuovi generi di uccelli*”, pp. [1]-4, and “*Descrizione di altre nuove specie di uccelli esistenti nel Museo di Torino*”, pp. [5]-19. Both papers were also published in the *Atti SISN*, Volume VIII, *fascicolo* 4, issued in February 1866. Original example held in the library of the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino (courtesy of Marina Spini).

appear on the lines 1, 3 and 6 (see figure 5). In line 1 the characters are the same in both editions (text in *italic* with an upright exclamation mark – not *italic*), but in lines 3 and 6 the exclamation marks are in *italic* in the *estratto* and upright in the journal. Since the correct version is that of the journal, we can infer that the *estratto* was published in advance of the journal. Further proof is not needed, because the early publication of *estratti* has been verified in so many other cases, however, in the second paper of this *estratto* there is further convincing evidence (see below).

According to the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999, Art. 21.3), the date “febbraio 1866”, printed on *fascicolo* 4 of vol. VIII of the *Atti*, should be interpreted as 28 February 1866 (not a leap year) and the date “1866” of the separately printed paper would normally be interpreted as 31 December 1866. However, on the basis of the corrections made to the text of the *Atti*, it can be deduced that the *estratto* was certainly printed earlier, thus its date should lie between 1 January and 28 February 1866.

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1866. *Intorno a due nuovi generi di uccelli*. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume VIII, *fascicolo* 4: [1]-4. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Salvadori, T., 1866. “Su due nuovi generi di uccelli ...”. p. 270 in Giglioli E. – Sezione di Zoologia. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume VIII, *fascicolo* 4: 264-271. [minute in *Atti*]

Salvadori, T., 1866. *Intorno a due nuovi generi di uccelli*. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume VIII, *fascicolo* 4: 371-374. [*Atti*]

New taxa:

gen. *Defilippia* = preoccupied by *Defilippia* Lioy, 1864

gen. *Hemiparra* = junior synonym of *Vanellus* Brisson, 1760

gen. *Etteronetta* = junior synonym of *Heteronetta*

gen. *Heteronetta* Salvadori, 1866

Furor genericus! esclamava, non è molto, l'illustre Hartlaub in Germania a proposito di un'opera ornitologica per molte ragioni pregevolissima. *Furor genericus!* ripetevano in Inghilterra per causa di una splendida opera che veniva dall'altro lato dell'Atlantico; e veramente basta aprire i nuovi libri, ed i giornali scientifici per dover ripetere la felice espressione di Hartlaub: *furor genericus, furor genericus!* Ma pur voglio sperare che non io sarò invaso dello stesso furore se ardisco di proporre due nuovi generi, che non a me soltanto sono sembrati legittimi e necessari, l'uno nella famiglia dei Charadridi, l'altro in quella degli Anatidi.

Furor genericus! esclamava, non è molto, l'illustre Hartlaub in Germania a proposito di un'opera ornitologica per molte ragioni pregevolissima. *Furor genericus!* ripetevano in Inghilterra per causa di una splendida opera che veniva dall'altro lato dell'Atlantico; e veramente basta aprire i nuovi libri, ed i giornali scientifici per dover ripetere la felice espressione di Hartlaub: *furor genericus, furor genericus!* Ma pur voglio sperare che non io sarò invaso dello stesso furore se ardisco di proporre due nuovi generi, che non a me soltanto sono sembrati legittimi e necessari, l'uno nella famiglia dei Charadridi, l'altro in quella degli Anatidi.

Figure 5. First lines of the Salvadori's paper "*Intorno a due nuovi generi di uccelli*". Small differences can be seen in the type of the exclamation marks.

Upper: the text of the *estratto* has two out of three exclamation marks in italics. *Original example held by the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino.*

Lower: the text in the *Atti* has all the exclamation marks in roman (upright), therefore this more correct version should be the later one. *Personal example held by the author.*

Comments:

Salvadori introduced two new genera: *Defilippia* and *Heteronetta* in the *estratto* and in the *Atti*. In the *Atti*, however, in addition to Salvadori's paper, the minutes of the Zoology Section of the La Spezia meeting appear, signed by the secretary E. Giglioli, and on p. 270 (about 100 pages before Salvadori's paper) we read that the President of the meeting, Prof. F. De Filippi, presented, i.e. read, the paper by Salvadori in which two new genera of birds were proposed, mentioning *Hemiparra* – type species *Chettusia crassirostris* (De Filippi), and *Etteronetta* (sic) – type species *Anas melanocephala*.

The *estratto* of Salvadori's paper, in which Salvadori described the genus-group names *Hemiparra* and *Etteronetta* (based on the same material), was published during 1866, in *fascicolo* 4 of the *Atti*. In contrast, there was no advance printing of the minutes of the La Spezia meeting. As a result, the introduction of the names *Defilippia* and *Heteronetta* (in the *estratto*) precedes that of *Hemiparra* and *Etteronetta*.

Heuglin (1872: 994) considered "*Hemiparra*, de Filip. (1865)" to be a valid name and considered *Defilippia* Salvadori, 1866, to be a synonym, explicitly citing *fascicolo* 4 of the *Atti*. Apparently, he believed that the meeting minutes had been published earlier than Salvadori's paper. In fact, both were published in *fascicolo* 4.

According to Sharpe (1896: 126) *Hemiparra* was a *nomen nudum*, but it was considered to be a valid by Reichenow (1900: 184), who attributed it to De Filippi. The author of *Hemiparra* is now correctly seen as Salvadori (see I.C.Z.N., 1999, Art. 50.2) and it was used by Peters (1934: 236). The evidence however requires the use of the date February, 1866.

Defilippia Salvadori 1866 is an available name but is preoccupied: it is a junior homonym of *Defilippia* Lioy, a genus of Diptera (Oberholser, 1899: 202), despite that it was still used by Lowe (1922: 490).

Bock (1958: 59), referring to Peters (1934) dated *Hemiparra* from 1865 (sic) and placed *Chettusia crassirostris* in the genus *Vanellus* where it is found in Piersma (1996) and Dickinson & Remsen (2013).

At the moment there does not seem to be any evidence to support the use of the genus *Hemiparra* Salvadori, 1866, however, it is an available name and was introduced in the *Atti*, *fascicolo* 4, p. 270. The availability and authorship agree with I.C.Z.N. (1999, Art. 12.2 and 52.2). Gregory & Dickinson (2012: 46), hypothesized that "the name *Hemiparra* Salvadori, 1865 may return to use".

The parallel case concerns *Etteronetta* which appeared in the minutes of the La Spezia meeting (*Atti*, p. 270) – of which there was no *estratto*, and both spellings, i.e., *Etteronetta* on p. 270 and *Heteronetta* on p. 374, are in *fascicolo* 4 of the *Atti*, but the *estratto* logically possessed an earlier date, although exactly what the two dates should be is not known (see also above in relation to *Hemiparra* and *Defilippia*). A few years later, in the *Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum*, Salvadori (1895: 325) avoided the problem, reporting only the genus *Heteronetta* and referring to 1865 (sic). The Richmond Index card for *Etteronetta* Salvadori 1865 reports that this name was introduced in the *Atti* p. 270 but adds "emended to *Heteronetta* on p. 374" (<http://www.zoonomen.net/cit/RI/Genera/E/e00372a.jpg>), which is shown here to be a fallacious understanding. In recent years the genus name *Heteronetta* has generally been considered appropriate and valid (see, for example, Peters, 1931: 172; Johnsgard in Mayr & Cottrell, 1979: 500; Carboneras, 1992: 626; and Dickinson & Remsen, 2013: 8). The genus *Heteronetta* Salvadori is currently in use, however, it should be noted that the description appeared in 1866, in the *estratto* from the *Atti* Vol. VIII, pp. 3-4.

SALVADORI PAPER 4

DESCRIZIONE DI ALTRE NUOVE SPECIE DI UCCELLI ESISTENTI NEL MUSEO DI TORINO

Like the previous one, this article by Salvadori was published in *fascicolo* no. 4 of Volume VIII of the *Atti*, issued in February 1866 (pp. 375-389).

Here we are concerned with pp. [5] -19 in an *estratto* where pp. 1-4 (see paper 3 above) are also included. So, as stated above, two examples were found. The *estratto* has a total of 20 pages and between pp. 10 and 11 a single sewing point is apparent in the centre of the single

gathering; on p. 11 the signature * appears, indicating to the binder the four pages (a “quartino”, in Italian) to be added to the 16 pages (8 leaves) obtained by printing a single sheet.

For this work, the text as published in the *Atti* was compared with that of the *estratto* where some other small differences were found: (1) on p. 6 of the *estratto*, line 9, reads “*fosse ne cuore di tutti*” (involving a trivial misspelling), while in the *Atti*, on p. 376, can be found “*fosse nel cuore di tutti*”, which is the correct version; (2) on p. 7 of the *estratto*, line 1 ends with the number “0.039”, while in the *Atti* a semicolon was correctly added after the digit 9; (3) at the foot of page 11 of the *estratto* there is an asterisk, while in the *Atti*, the direction line reads “Vol. VIII” with the signature “25”, which marks the beginning of the new gathering; (4) on unnumbered page 20 of the *estratto* there is a colophon with the date 1866, while in the *Atti* the page is blank. These small differences confirm that the *estratto* containing Salvadori's two papers was printed in 1866, and before *fascicolo* 4 of Vol. VIII of the *Atti*.

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1866. Descrizione di altre nuove specie di uccelli esistenti nel Museo di Torino. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume VIII, fascicolo 4. [5]-19. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Salvadori, T., 1866. Descrizione di altre nuove specie di uccelli esistenti nel Museo di Torino. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume VIII, fascicolo 4: 375-389. [*Atti*]

New taxa:

Buteo auguralis Salvadori, 1866

Melaniparus semilarvatus = *Sittiparus semilarvatus semilarvatus* (Salvadori, 1866)

Megalophonus rufo-cinnamomeus = *Miraфра rufocinnamomea rufocinnamomea* (Salvadori, 1866)

Oedicnemus indicus = *Burhinus oedicnemus indicus* (Salvadori, 1866)

Oedicnemus inornatus = *Burhinus senegalensis* (Swainson, 1837)

Porphyriops leucopterus = *Gallinula melanops melanops* (Vieillot, 1819)

Podiceps affinis = *Podiceps grisegena holbollii* Reinhardt, 1854

Uria craveri = *Synthliboramphus craveri* (Salvadori, 1866)

Lamprocolius defilippii = ?

According to Sharpe (1890: 171) and Salvadori (1915: 19) *Lamprocolius defilippii* was never reliably identified. Shelley (1906: 67) thought it a doubtful synonym of *Lamprotornis chrysonotis* Swainson, 1837. Since the holotype, once housed in the Turin Museum has been lost (see Aimassi et al., 2020: 139), no further comparison is possible.

The names listed above as valid are those recognised by Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014).

Comments:

The publication date generally adopted for this Salvadori paper has been 1865: a date noticed in the Richmond Index cards, consulted on-line in Zoonomen (<http://www.zoonomen.net/>), in many volumes of the Peters' Check-list and in the checklists of Dickinson & Remsen (2013), Dickinson & Christidis (2014), and del Hoyo & Collar (2014, 2016). Salvadori himself cited his paper with the date 1865 (Salvadori 1879: 302; 1900: 3; 1915: 19).

However, the date 1865 was not adopted by all authors. In a paper published in Vol. XVI, N. 91 (Januar 1868), pp. 67-70, of the *Journal für Ornithologie* (J.f.O.), one finds the translated title: “Salvadori Tommaso, neue Gattungen und Arten von Vögeln, beschrieben in den Atti

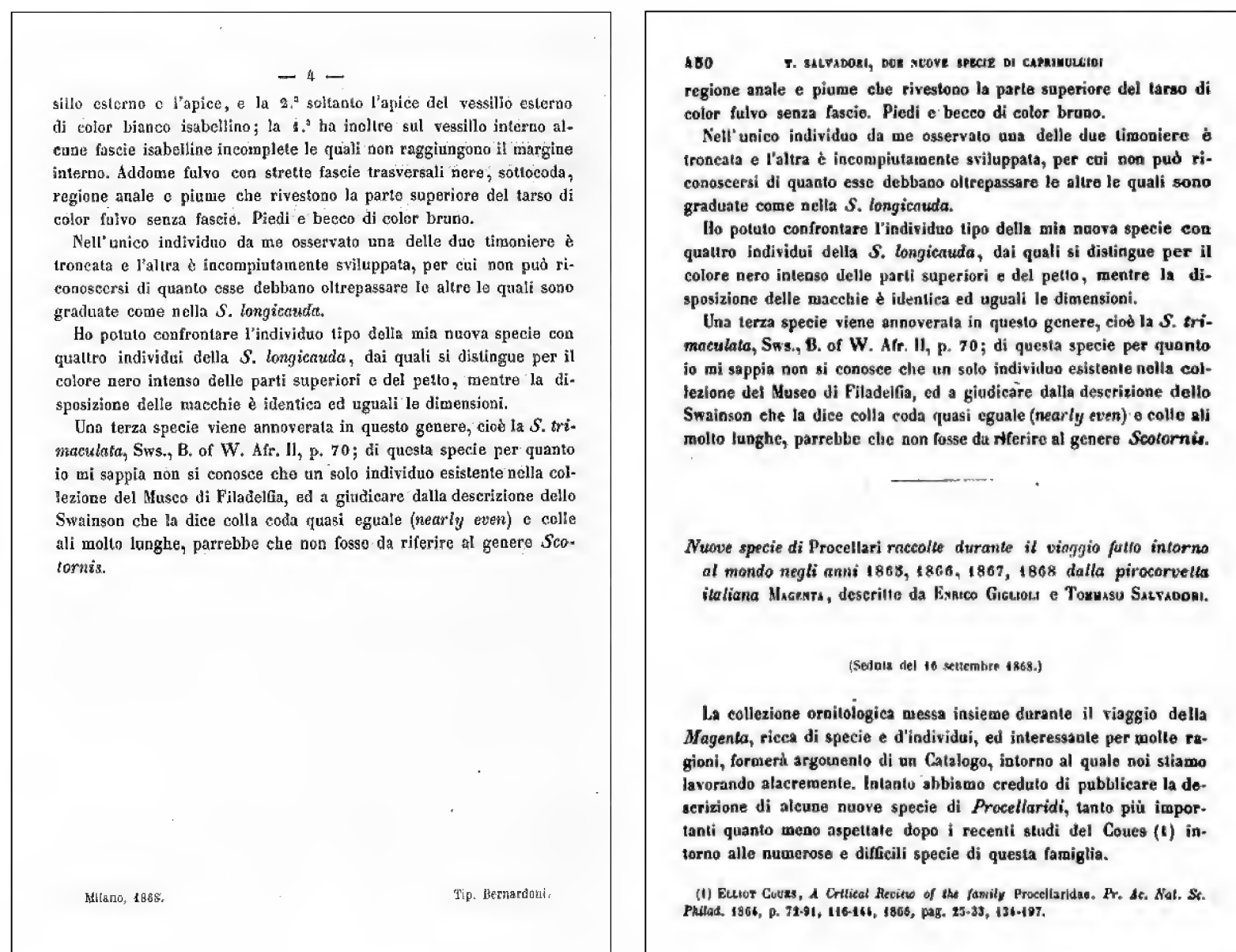


Figure 6. Last page of Salvadori's paper "*Due nuove specie di uccelli della famiglia dei Caprimulgidi*". On the left, the *estratto*, p. 4 with the colophon (copy housed in the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino); on the right, the last page as in the journal *Atti*, p. 450. Original example held by the author.

In the text of the *estratto* at the top of the page there are 4 more lines. Also, the last three lines of the *estratto* have been recomposed to get only two lines in the journal. Finally, the first part of the following paper "*Nuove specie di Procellari ...*" by Giglioli & Salvadori only appears on the journal page.

della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Vol. VIII., fasc. IV. Mailand. 1866. Febr. 8. pp. 371-189 - Mitgetheilt von Dr. E. von Martens", which supports 1866 for these two Salvadori papers. This publication is a sort of compendium in German of the two papers we are dealing with. It has sometimes been attributed to Salvadori (see Salvadori 1879: 302; Gadow 1883: 38) and sometimes, and probably more correctly, to Martens (Ridgway 1919: 754).

Coues (1868: 66) and Sharpe (1896: 6, 10) also dated Salvadori's paper from 1866. Coues (for *Brachyrhamphus craveri*) cited the *estratto*, a page number of the *estratto*, and, without explanation, used 1867 (probably a *lapsus calami*). Sharpe cited Vol. VIII of the *Atti* and a page number from the *Atti* for *Cedricnemus indicus* and *Ce. Inornatus*.

SALVADORI PAPER 5

DUE NUOVE SPECIE DI UCCELLI DELLA FAMIGLIA DEI CAPRIMULGIDI

This paper, together with the one following, was read on September 16 at the *Terza Riunione Straordinaria della SISN*, held in Vicenza on 14-17 September 1868. All the proceedings of the meeting are included in *fascicolo* 3 of Volume XI of the *Atti*, published in February 1869.

The text begins in the first lines of p. 447, and ends in the middle of p. 450. The paper following it, one by E. Giglioli and T. Salvadori, begins just below, in the middle of page 450. Two examples of the *estratto* have been located: one is in the library of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto and bears Salvadori's wishes to R.B. Sharpe on the blank cover.

The second is in the MRSN in Turin and is probably a copy that Salvadori retained for himself. When comparing the journal and the *estratto*, certain differences can easily be seen. The first page of the *estratto* begins with two lines that read “Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. - Vo. XI, Fasc. III 1868.”. The title of the paper follows a few blank lines and then the text proceeds with the same arrangement of the words in the same lines in the journal and in the *estratto*. However, two lines are missing from the *estratto* – they have been moved to the beginning of the next page, numbered “2”, while in the journal they appear on p. 448. At the end of the page 2, two more lines are missing from the *estratto*, transferred to page 3. The four different lines can also be seen on the following and last page 4. A further difference is visible at the end of the paper: the last three lines of the *estratto* have been recomposed to fit into two lines in the journal. This operation was obviously done with the aim of eliminating the very short (and unsightly) last line “tornis.”. Finally, much more obvious is the fact that the first part of the following paper (by Giglioli & Salvadori) is not included in this *estratto* (of which it is, of course, not a part, while in the journal it takes up half of the last page (see figure 6).

To make these changes one can imagine that the pages composed to print the *estratto* were unlocked and transferred into a long galley, from which the lines were redistributed – but with the changes indicated above – in the new pages of type (those for the journal). However, that the *estratto* was printed before the journal is demonstrated by the presence of a colophon at the foot of page 4, which indicates the date 1868, while the publication of *fascicolo* 3 of vol. XI of the *Atti* took place in February 1869, as already established by Galbreath & Aimassi (2020).

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1868. Due nuove specie di uccelli della famiglia dei Caprimulgidi. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume XI, fascicolo 3. [1]-4. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Salvadori, T., 1869. Due nuove specie di uccelli della famiglia dei Caprimulgidi. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume XI, fascicolo 3: 447-450. [*Atti*]

New taxa:

Stenopsis macrorrhyncha = *Systellura longirostris decussata* (von Tschudi, 1844)

Scotornis nigricans = *Caprimulgus climacurus nigricans* (Salvadori, 1868)

Comments:

The first species described here *Stenopsis macrorrhyncha* is often spelled *macrorhyncha* (an incorrect subsequent spelling, according to I.C.Z.N., 1999, Art. 33.3). In Hartert (1892: 586) considered a possible synonym of *Stenopsis decussata* Tschudi; he used the spelling *Stenopsis macrorrhyncha* (sic) and cited the *Atti* SISN, p. 160 (sic),¹ and dated it 1868. The Richmond Index card (<https://www.zoonomen.net/cit/RI/SP/Sitt/sitt00967a.jpg>) for *S. macrorrhyncha* cites the journal *Atti*, Vol. XI, 1868, p. 447, and adds “Allied to: *S. bifasciata*”. Peters (1940) did not list the name *macrorrhyncha*.

¹ This page number is unrelated to the paper being discussed.

Hartert (1892: 596) considered *Scotornis nigricans* to be a junior synonym of *Scotornis climacurus* Vieillot. Hellmayr (1932: 247) set out the synonymy; however, Peters (1940: 216) treated Salvadori's taxon as a subspecies of *S. climacurus*. Both Hartert and Peters offered the date 1868, but they associated that with the *Atti*. However, while the correct date is 1868, that applies to the *estratto*, not to *fascicolo* 3, Vol. XI of the *Atti*, which was published in February 1869.

SALVADORI PAPER 6 (BY E. GIGLIOLI AND T. SALVADORI)

NUOVE SPECIE DI PROCELLARI RACCOLTE DURANTE IL VIAGGIO FATTO INTORNO AL MONDO NEGLI ANNI 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 DALLA PIROCORVETTA ITALIANA MAGENTA

This paper, like all those presented at the *Terza riunione straordinaria della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* held in Vicenza, was published in February 1869 in *fascicolo* 3 of Volume XI of the *Atti*, pp. 450-458. Even before the Vicenza meeting, in September 1868, Giglioli and Salvadori prepared a version in English and sent it to the British Ornithologists' Union for publication in *The Ibis* "as the Proceedings of that meeting will not be published for some time" (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869: 61). Consequently, this version, published in the issue of January 1869 (pp. 61-68), has been thought to precede the Italian version in the *Atti* – although only in 1913 did *The Ibis* start to provide complete dates of publication (see Dickinson *et al.*, 2011). The text that appeared in the *Atti* suffered from some typographical blunders, already highlighted by Hellmayr & Conover (1948: 81, footnote), which made an important part of the paper puzzling in relation to "*A. defilippiana* e *A. trinitatis*". Three blocks of text are misplaced from page to page and the following changes would have been needed to correct the misplacements:

- the first four lines of p. 454 should be moved to the end of p. 455;
- the first two lines of p. 455 should be moved to the beginning of p. 454;
- the first seven lines of p. 456 should be moved to between the end of p. 454 and the beginning of p. 455.

These pages are all found in gathering number 29, which includes pages 445 to 460, but, taking into account the typical imposition of an in-octavo format, these pages come from separate formes because each sheet of paper which is printed on each side, and which, after folding, yields a gathering of 16 numbered pages (these two formes are known as outer and inner formes). The evidence suggests that a whole block of lines of type, already composed, may have fallen to the ground!

No typographical errors are found in the *estratto* and the descriptions of the new species are completely coherent and unambiguous. The composition of the lines of type in the *estratto* and in the *Atti* is the same, however, in addition to the dislocation of lines in the *Atti* – which produced the error reported above – the distribution of the lines in the pages is quite different in the two editions. The discrepancy is considerable: the paper in the *Atti* begins in the middle of a verso page (p. 450), immediately after the end of Salvadori's paper on the Caprimulgidae, but the text of the *estratto* begins at the top of a recto page (p. [1] – not numbered), after the header "Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. – Vol. XI, Fasc. III. 1868". The text of the *estratto* corresponds very well to the English translation published in *The Ibis*.

The most important detail of the *estratto* is the colophon on p. [11] – unnumbered, but with the date 1868 which assigns it a clear priority over both the publication in *The Ibis* and that in the *Atti*.

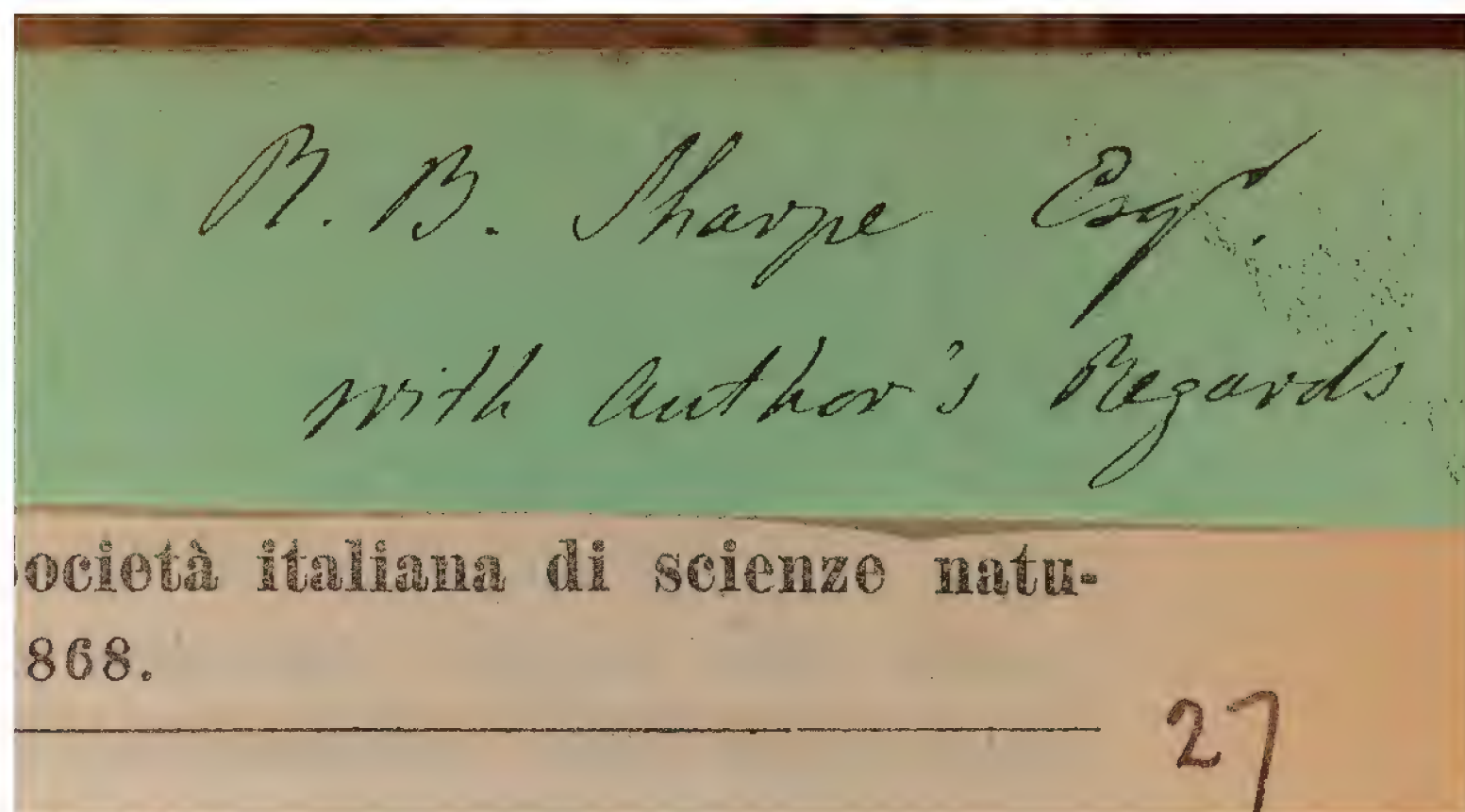


Figure 7. Author's regards by T. Salvadori to R.B. Sharpe, on an *estratto* from the paper “Nuove specie di Procellaridi ...”. Original example held by the Royal Ontario Museum Library.

Three examples of the *estratto* of this paper have been identified, housed at:

- The library of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; this copy bears the author's regards to R.B. Sharpe handwritten by Salvadori (see figure 7);
- Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze; this copy bears Giglioli's respects to U. Peruzzi;
- Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino; this was probably a personal copy retained by Salvadori.

Citations:

Giglioli, E. & T. Salvadori, 1868. Nuove specie di Procellari raccolte durante il viaggio fatto intorno al mondo negli anni 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 dalla pirocorvetta italiana Magenta. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume XI, fascicolo 3. [1]-10 [11]. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Giglioli, E.H. & T. Salvadori, 1869. On some new Procellariidae collected during a Voyage round the World in 1865-68 by H.I.M.'s S. 'Magenta'. – *The Ibis*, series 2, vol. V [= 11]: 61-68. [*Ibis*]

Giglioli, E. & T. Salvadori, 1869. Nuove specie di Procellari raccolte durante il viaggio fatto intorno al mondo negli anni 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 dalla pirocorvetta italiana Magenta. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume XI, fascicolo 3: 450-458. [*Atti*]

New taxa:

Aestrelata magentae = *Pterodroma magentae* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)

Aestrelata arminjoniana = *Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)

Aestrelata defilippiana = *Pterodroma defilippiana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)

Aestrelata trinitatis = *Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana* (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)

Puffinus elegans = *Puffinus assimilis elegans* Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868

Comments:

Giglioli and Salvadori's paper describes the above five new species of petrel that Enrico Hillyer Giglioli had collected on the expedition around the world of the “pirocorvetta Magenta” (a warship about 67 meters long, armed with 20 guns and equipped with a steam-powered apparatus). Giglioli assumed the role of scientific director after the death (in Hong Kong on 9 February 1867) of the Prof. Filippo De Filippi, professor of Zoology at the University of Turin and Senator of the Kingdom of Italy. This Italian expedition had essentially commercial and diplomatic purposes (Arminjon, 1869; Turina, 2018), but the amount of mostly ethno-anthropological and zoological data collected is impressive (Giglioli, 1870, 1876). The journey began on 8 November 1865 from Naples; the crew was aboard the frigate “Regina” which crossed the Atlantic Ocean and on 17 January reached the “Magenta” in Montevideo, Uruguay. Commander Vittorio Arminjon moved from the “Regina” to the “Magenta” and assumed command of it for the entire expedition. After the diplomatic business in Japan and China, the journey continued also reaching Australia and, after having closely skirted New Zealand, it reached the west coast of South America in Callao, near Lima. After returning to the Atlantic Ocean and a second stop in Montevideo, the last part of the great enterprise ended in Naples on 30 March 1868 (see figure 8).

Initially Giglioli and Salvadori's paper in English in *The Ibis* was considered to be the “first version [actually] printed” (Newton, 1869: 109; Salvin, 1876: 249), ahead of the Italian version in the *Atti* Vol. XI (unspecified issue). This led to citation of Giglioli and Salvadori's new species from *The Ibis* 1869 (for example see Giebel, 1872: 278-279; 1877: 377 in the synonymy of *creotopus*; Coues, 1880: 1030; and Salvin, 1896: 385, 407, 413, 417).

However, later authors, not finding any indication in the *Atti* Vol. XI that any parts were published after 1868 accepted its volume date (1868) and presumed it had priority. Thus Godman (1908a: 136; 1908b: 203, 229, 232; 1909: 245) cited Giglioli and Salvadori's species from the *Atti* Vol. XI with the date 1868. Peters (1931: 59-65) confusingly followed Godman for two of the species (*magentae* and *arminjoniana*, p. 64), citing them from the *Atti* SISN 1868, but followed earlier authors for *elegans* and *defilippiana* (pp. 59, 65), citing them from *Ibis* 1869 (*trinitatis* was by then considered a synonym of *arminjoniana* and was not listed by Peters). Hellmayr & Conover (1948: 81) gave a synonymy for *arminjoniana* in which they dated the relevant part of the *Atti* vol. XI to “early in 1869” and accordingly returned priority to *The Ibis* of January 1869. Jouanin & Mougín (1979: 101) followed this, now citing *arminjoniana* (p. 71), along with *defilippiana* (p. 77) and *elegans* (p. 101), from *Ibis* 1869, but continued to cite *magentae* from the *Atti* “1869 (early)” (p. 68). Recent authors generally followed Jouanin & Mougín (1979) in citing the name *magentae* from the *Atti* 1869 (e.g., Marchant & Higgins, 1990: 429), but later began citing it from *The Ibis* 1869 (Gill *et al.* 2010: 89). None of the authors seem to have been aware of the *estratto*² as distinct from the *Atti* which, as shown above, is dated 1868.

² Or they, as regards the period up to 1961 when the first International Code of Zoological Nomenclature appeared, considered *estratti* should not dictate a revised date.



Figure 8. Officers and gentlemen of the corvette “Magenta” after their voyage around the world, 30 March 1868. The commander, Capt. Vittorio Arminjon is seated front right, and professor of zoology Enrico Giglioli, in a top hat, stands at his shoulder. *Ufficio Storico della Marina Militare Italiana, Rome. Courtesy of the commander Giosuè Allegrini.*

However, Aimassi *et al.* (2020: 77), after finding a copy of an *estratto* (dated 1868), suggested revising and standardising the description dates and source for all names in this paper.

SALVADORI PAPER 7

DEGLI UCCELLI AVVENTIZI IN ITALIA

This paper was read on August 24, 1869, during the SISN meeting in Catania, and was published in the *Atti* in Vol. XII, fascicolo 3 (February 1870), pp. 544-547. At the end of it the word “continua” (to be continued) appears, but there is no continuation of this short note to be found either in the *Atti* or in other journals.

Two examples of the *estratto* of this paper were identified, one at the MRSN in Turin, and one at the ROM (Royal Ontario Museum) library, Toronto, with Salvadori's wishes to R.B. Sharpe. The *estratto* has pages numbered [1]-4. On page 1 (unnumbered) before the title, a header reads: “Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. – Vol. XII, Fasc. III. 1869”. It should be noted that the date is not that of the year in which the publication of *fascicolo* 3 took place (February 1870), but is that of the nominal year of volume XII, i.e., the year in which the work was presented to the “Quarta riunione straordinaria della Società Italiana di

Scienze Naturali tenuta in Catania" (session of 24 August 1869). At the end of p. 4, the colophon reads: "Milano, 1869 Tip. Bernardoni".

The composition of each line is the same in the *Atti* and the *estratto* but the placement on the page is very different. In particular, in the journal the text begins in the middle of a verso page, while in the *estratto* it begins at the top of a recto page.

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1869. Degli uccelli avventizi in Italia. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Volume XII, fascicolo 3. [1]-4. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Salvadori, T., 1870. Degli uccelli avventizi in Italia. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*. Volume XII, fascicolo 3: 544-547. [*Atti*]

New taxa:

None.

SALVADORI PAPER 8

DESCRIZIONE DI UNA NUOVA SPECIE DEL GENERE PITTA

Like the previous paper, the description of a new species of *Pitta* was proposed during the SISN meeting held in Catania, albeit during a session the following day (25 August 1869), and publication took place in the same volume XII, fascicolo 3, of the *Atti* (February 1870), pp. 550-553.

Two examples of the *estratto* of this paper have also been identified, one in the Turin Museum and another in the ROM library, Toronto, (in which Salvadori conveys his wishes to Sharpe). The *estratto* begins on p. [1], with the header "Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. - Vol. XII, Fasc. III. 1869". The text ends in the middle of page 3, and at the end of the same page the colophon reads "Milano, 1869 Tip. Bernardoni".

As in the previous paper, and indeed, as in many other papers presented at the extraordinary meetings of the SISN and published in the *Atti*, the texts of the various papers follow one after another, mostly without leaving blank space between them. This paper by Salvadori begins at the foot of a recto page (p. 550) and the individual lines are composed like those in the *estratto*, but in the latter they are arranged differently on the pages. The only other small difference found is in the layout of the final list of the four species of *Pitta* living in Australia: in the *Atti* they occupy 4 lines in the centre of the last page, in the *estratto* the lines are a little closer to the left margin.

Citations:

Salvadori, T., 1869. Descrizione di una nuova specie del genere *Pitta*. Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, Volume XII, fascicolo 3. [1]-3. – Tipografia Bernardoni, Milano. [*estratto*]

Salvadori, T., 1870. Descrizione di una nuova specie del genere *Pitta*. *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali*, Volume XII, fascicolo 3: 550-553. [*Atti*]

New taxon:

Pitta krefftii = *Pitta versicolor simillima* Gould, 1868.

Comments:

Shortly after its introduction as a new species, *Pitta kreffti* was recognized as a junior synonym of *P. simillima* Gould by Newton (1870: 68). Salvadori himself (1870: 296) pointed out his mistake in a letter published in *The Ibis*, where he wrote that Gould's description “in some unaccountable way escaped my notice”. The synonymy was reported in many later works, including Mathews (1927: 432), who cited the publication in *fascicolo* 3 (Feb. 1870) of the *Atti* XII, and Mayr (1979: 329), who cited the entire volume with the date 1869. As indicated above, the correct date is 1869, but the reference must be to the *estratto*, not to the journal.

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND SUMMARY OF DATE CHANGES PROPOSED

In the past resolving the publication dates of these Salvadori papers proved quite complex, as revealed by how authors sometimes referred to the nominal volume date of the *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* (which appeared routinely on the front page of each volume), or, at other times, cited the date of the meeting at which the paper was read (in brackets under the title of almost every paper). More rarely they checked the date of each issue (*fascicolo*), which reported the year and month of actual publication. By contrast, references to the *estratti* are hardly ever found; which should be no surprise: see Galbreath (2022). This could have changed based on guidance in the *Règles* (I.C.Z.N., 1905), which were not mandatory, and should have changed again with the first International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (I.C.Z.N., 1961).

Salvadori himself was not very accurate in reporting the publication dates of “his” species, for which he generally used nominal dates of the volumes (Salvadori 1900, 1915). Certainly, Salvadori very well knew there were differences in the dates of the *fascicoli* of the *Atti* and the dates of the *estratti*, which he personally sent his colleagues and correspondents. Some examples can be mentioned: the *estratti* of papers n. 5-8, sent with personal regards to R.B. Sharpe (compiled by James Henry Fleming and currently preserved in volumes 2 and 3 of the *Miscellanea Ornithologica* in the library of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto), or the *estratti* of “Salvadori publications” 5 and 6 sent “Vom Verfasser” and “Von Demselben” to the editorial staff of the *Jurnal für Ornithologie* and reported in the “Nachrichten” of Volume XVII, n. 98, p. 144 (März 1869), or those of *estratti* nos. 7 and 8 reported in Volume XVIII, n. 104, p. 159 (März 1870) of the same journal.

Other examples of bibliographic citations that refer explicitly to *estratti* can be found in the *Bibliografia d'Italia*, Anno III (1869), n. 6, where, together with the selling prices, the Salvadori papers we give number 5 (p. 71-72) and number 6 (p. 77) are cited, or in the *Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis*, 19 Jahrg. (1869), 2 Heft., where a reference can be found, on pp. 122 and 123, to the same two Salvadori papers – in this case including the selling price (see figure 9).

Under the Code (I.C.Z.N., 1999, 2012), the *estratti* from the *Atti* can be regarded as fully-fledged publications (the terms of Art. 8 and 9 are met) and, when bearing an explicit publication date (in the imprint or in the colophon - see Art. 21.2), they correspond to preprints (Art. 21.8). But it should be noted that, even in cases where the dates currently in use for the taxa described by Salvadori are correct, the references cited are sometimes not, due to incorrect bibliographic citations, particularly affecting page numbers (completely different between the journal and the *estratto*) to which even institutional access is often unavailable.

Giglioli Enrico e Tommaso Salvadori, nuove specie di Procellaridi raccolti durante il viaggio fatto intorno al mondo. negli anni 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 della piro corvetta italiana Magenta. (9 p.) 8. Milano 1868, tip. Bernardoni. L. 1, 00.
Estratto dagli Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze naturali. Vol. XI. Fasc. III.

Figure 9. Reference to the *estratto* of the paper “*Nuove specie di Procellari ...*” from the *Atti* SISN, Vol. XI, fascicolo 3, appeared in *Bibliotheca historico-naturalis*, Neunzehnter Jahrgang, Heft 2, p. 122 (1869), where the selling price, 1,00 Lire italiane, was also given. Original example in Cornell University Library, digitized by Google books.

Table I (below), lists, in systematic order, the valid taxa which should have their dates changed. The dates adopted by *The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson & Remsen, 2013; Dickinson & Christidis, 2014) shown in column 1, are followed in column 4 by the correct dates as deduced from the evidence presented.

Table I.

Taxon name and date proposed here	Howard & Moore Checklist			
	Vol.	Page	Date	Correct Date
gen. <i>Heteronetta</i> Salvadori, 1866	1	8	1865	1866
<i>Pterodroma defilippiana</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)	1	177	1869	1868
<i>Pterodroma arminjoniana arminjoniana</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)	1	177	1869	1868
<i>Pterodroma magentae</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)	1	178	1869	1868
<i>Puffinus assimilis elegans</i> Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868	1	180	1869	1868
<i>Burhinus oedicephalus indicus</i> (Salvadori, 1866)	1	198	1865	1866
<i>Synthliboramphus craveri</i> (Salvadori, 1866)	1	222	1865	1866
<i>Buteo auguralis</i> Salvadori, 1866	1	254	1865	1866
<i>Sittiparus semilarvatus semilarvatus</i> (Salvadori, 1866)	2	428	1865	1866
<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea rufocinnamomea</i> (Salvadori, 1866)	2	440	1865	1866

It is intended that a second paper will follow this in which all the located *estratti* of the journal *Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali* will be listed, stating where they can be accessed. As this list is intended to provide an access route for other workers, it is not intended to add any case-specific comments unless a particular reason for doing so is discovered.

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³ The dating of this paper is tricky. The work was presented at the Academy of Sciences of Turin on 15 November 1914 and appeared in Volume 65 of the *Memorie*, with the date 1916 in the imprint of both the wrapper and the front page. This volume includes 15 *Memorie* presented in the "Classe di Scienze Fisiche, Matematiche e Naturali" and 6 *Memorie* presented in the "Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche". Each *Memoria* has a page numbering that always starts from 1, while the numbering of the signatures continues from one *Memoria* to the next, implying that the volume was printed as a single work. But it is apparent that each *Memoria* was published separately, with its own wrapper, which, however, was generally discarded when being bound. The BNCF (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze) possesses the *Memoria* "Notizie storiche intorno alla collezione ornitologica del Museo di Torino", reported as published in Turin in 1915 by the "Fratelli Bocca". The 1915 date may be relied upon, and publication occurred before July, because the *Memoria* is cited in the *Journal für Ornithologie*, LXIII Jahrgang, n. 3, Juli 1915, p. 511.

BHL



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